

## POETRY.

"MUCH YET BEMAINS UNSUNG."

From Legends of the North, with Illustrations, just published.)
O TELL ME HOW TO WOO THEE.
If doughty words my ladye please,
Right soon I'll mount my steed;
And strong his arm and fust his seat,
That bears frac me the meed.
I'll wear thy colors in my cars,
Thy picture in my heart;
And he that bends not to thine eye,
Shall rue it to his smart.
Then tell me how to woo thee;
O tell me how io woo thee;
For thy dear sake, nac cure I'll take,
Though ne'er another trow me.

If gay attire delight thine eya;

If gay attire delight thine eya;
I'll dight me in array;
I'll tend thy chamber door all night,
And squire thee all the 'lay,
If sweetest sounds can win thy car,
These sounds I'll strive to catch;

Thy voice I'll steal to woo thysell,
That voice that nane can match.
Then tell me how to woo thee, love, &c. But if fond love thy heart can gain,
I never broken vow;
Nae maidon lays her scaith to me,
I never loved but you.
Pot you alone I ride the ring,
For you I wear the blue;
For you alone I strive to sing,
O tell me how to woo!
Then tell me how to woo thee, love, &c. But if fond love thy heart can gain,

( From the French. ) Said Anna s preceptor, a kiss is a noun;
But tell me if proper or common, he cried.
With checks of vermillion, and eyelids cust down.
Tis both common and proper, the pupil replied.

## POLITICAL.

- (From the Globe, Sept. 24.)
JUDGE McLEAN.

Judge McLean, who was proposed at the last election as a candidate of the Opposition against General Jacknon, declined the nomination because Messrs. Clay and Calhoun had also been nominated by the different sections of the Opposition. He then gave as a reason for refusing to come forward as the Anti-Masonic aid of the Federal leaders making war upon the Administration, the following: "If, by a multiplication of candidates, an election by

the people should be prevented, I should consider it a national misfortune. In the present agitated state of the public mind, an individual who should be elected to Chief Magistracy by less than a majority of the votes of the people, could scarcely hope to conduct successfully the business of the nation. He should possess in advance the public confidence, and a majority of the suffrages of the people, is the only satisfactory evidence of that con-

Judge McLean has at least the grace of preserving consistency in his mode of conducting hostilities against the Democracy. He has the honesty still to insist that Republicanism shall be struck down in a fair field by authority of the popular will. He thinks that success achieved by chicane, baffling the People's suffrages, and giving the election to the corrupt influence of the Bank, and the bargains of politicians in the House, would have no other effect than to embroil the country in violenceand he has therefore come out in the subjoined letter, for which he deserves credit, even from the party to which he is opposed. We copy it from the Columbus Sentinel of the 18th instant:

Mr. Gallagher, Editor of the Journal and Sentinel:
DEAR Sin: Many citizens of Ohio wishing to sustain Judge McLEAN as a candidate for the next Presidential term, determined to effect a proper organization and to make suitable exertions to present his claims to the confidence and suffrages of his countrymen fairly before them. This effort has drawn from the Judge the enclosed communication, which you are requested to publish for the information of his friends throughout the My absence from home has prevented an earlier pub-

Respectfully, M. H. KIRBY. lication.

Columbus, Sept. 16, 1835.

RICHLAND, (O.) August 31, 1835.

Dear Siz: Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State on the subject of the election of President; and as you are Chairman | certainly can find no ground in the rejection of his of one of the principal committees, which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication.

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in

reference to the Presidency, I have given my friends to understand, in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice, I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office, except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the

Country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen, who looked to the office, as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things .-My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore communitions, -and from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed,—necessarily, on the princi-ples I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and, of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be

wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my With great respect, I am, Very truly and sincerely, account.

JOHN McLEAN.

Moses H. Kirby, Esq., Columbus, Ohio. Contrast this letter of an open opponent of the Administration, with Judge White's conduct. The Judge was brought forward by his friends merely, as they atfirmed in a thousand forms, because the Opposition had no candidate, and would have none; so that there was not the remotest possibility of bringing the election to the House of Representatives by a division in the re-publican ranks. He was nominated in Alabama upon this state of the case, which, as we can prove by incontestible evidence, was presented in letters from Washington to leading members of the Legislature of that State. And yet, what does Judge White say, after the Opposition have brought out candidates, expressly with a view to give the election to the House of Representatives? He has just left Nashville; and we find the fol-lowing quoted from the Nashville Republican in the Kentucky papers:
"We know that Judge White will never decline

ENTIL THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES, WHO HAVE EROUGHT HIM OUT, SHALL PASS SENTENCE UPON HIS CLAIMS. NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL INDUCE HIM OR HIS FRIENDS TO

BACK OUT. (From the same.) FAST AND LOOSE.—Judge White and General Harrison, the steel-pigeons of the Opposition, are played off in different ways to effect the several purposes of the enemies of the Administration, engaged in the Presiden-tial game. The plan is to divide the Democracy of the South, in any event, from that of the North, which has always elected the Southern Republican Presidents .-This is the first position of the game, and an unalterable one. Unless some portion of the Democracy is drawn off, it is impossible for the enemy to succeed in taking the election from the people to the House. Judge White has been chosen for this part. And it is resolved that he shall stand fast at his post, as the pivot of the whole

But the Opposition of the North, West and East, have another and a different policy to pursue. There, it is their great object to unite their own strength, having no hope of dividing the Republicans. It is necessary, then, that they should hold fast, or let go, accordingly as it may be found that this or that man can rally the strong-est force of the Bank party. The following little scraps from the Opposition presses show distinctly how the fe-

deral party are feeling their way to this object: "From the Richmond Whig we learn that Gon. Harrison doclares that he will not be the means of dividing the Whig party, but will yield to any other candidate ascertained to be stronger than himself. "We can give our friend of the Torch Light still further information." tion. There is one gentleman of the Torch Light still further information. There is one gentleman of the Whig party against whom Gen. Harrison will not, under any circumstances, suffer himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. This is no random abot, no guess work. We speak what we know."—Lexington Observer.

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON. The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, was held in the Court-House in this city on last Monday afternoon—Judge Flenniken in the Chair, and M. J. Gilbert, Esq. as acting Secretary. The business of the meeting was opendress, setting forth the claims of Gen. Harrison, as well for his military as his civil services, to his country. A report from the committee appointed by the former meet-ing was made by Col. Kilbourne; during the considera-declaration to that effect.

tion of which, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Kilbourne, when the Preamble and Resolutions reported were adopted, with a slight modification of the first resolution. The meeting was respectable in numbers and character, and the proceedings throughout were conducted with the best order and decorum.

Looking to our own State, the 'signs of the times' for these last few weeks, plainly indicate that the star of Gen. Harrison is rising to the ascendant. As wave follows wave, meetings for his nomination are following meetings in various sections in succession. Stark county has spoken—Franklin has held its meeting—so has Miami, and Ross county follows next .- Columbus (0.) Gazette.

HARRISON MEETING .- On Monday last, the friends of Gen. Harrison made a second effort in this city. It was the day of the Regimental Parade, and great efforts were made by the few who are the authors of the "Experiment," to get a large meeting; but few could be found, however, who took any interest in the thing, and most of the knowing ones, who generally regulate the affairs of Federalism at this point. Federalism, at this point, were missing.

This effort, taken in connection with the former one

here, confirms us fully, in the declaration which we then made, to wit: Gen. Harrison has scarcely a tythe of the strength at this point, that either M'Lean, Webster or

The meeting was very small—not more than 150 being in the room at the fullest time, and we do not believe that more than forty participated in the proceedings. [Columbus Hemisphere.

MAJ. DONELSON'S LETTER.-For the next day or two after the Editor of the Republican received a copy of the President's last letter to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, enclosed from Gallatin, where Mr. G. was then confined by sickness, the leaders of the no party party in this city, or more properly speaking, the Nashville junto, were seen to be in a state of commotion, manifesting by anxious appearances, that something important and unusual was on the tapis. The character and high standing of the parties concerned, gave "note of preparation," indicating by signs not to be mistaken, that all the talents were called into requisition in the preparation of such an answer as would, if possible, in some degree, parry and evade the force and effect of the President's letter. When the answercame forth, accompanied by the letter, and after all the joint labor, time and talents employed in its production, it turned out to be nothing but a poor, quibbling attempt at equivocation and evasion. This was not surprising. The letter was so full, direct and positive in its express contradiction of every charge and insinuation made in the previous allegations against the President, Major Donelson and Mr. Blair, that no room was left for further evasion. It left the Republican, without means of escape from the condition (in which it yet stands) of a convicted calumniator. The President distinctly stated, that he felt himself "called on in distinctly stated, that he left filmsen catted on the justice to Major Donelson and to truth, to pronounce the charge (of abusing the President's frank in circulating newspapers and documents) A VILE CALUMNY, DESTITUTE of truth in EVERY PARTICULAR SET FORTH IN THE ARTICLE OF THE REPUBLICAN." This is the direct testidare to weigh the evasive, shuflling, equivocating asser-tions of the Nashville Republican, or the chief of its prompters, against the direct, positive statements of Andrew Jackson? The Republican deals in hints, conjectures, surmises and insinuations-the President speaks of FACTS DISTINCTLY WITHIN HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE. Need more be said? When Major Donelson's letter appeared in the Union,

containing new and additional proof—clear, convincing, and undeniable—of the utter falsity of the charges made by the Republican, the editor of that veracious print, instead of attempting to answer the refutation of his slanders which it contained, attempted to evade the necessity of answering, by insinuating that Maj. Donelson had been assisted in writing the letter by some other person. This poor shift to evade responsibility, certainly came with a singularly bad grace from the Editor of the Republican. Circumstances leave no doubt-as far as circumstances can prove any fact-of the manner in which most of the leading Editorials of that print are prepared, and by nchom. Besides, all those who have the pleasure of Maj. D. acquaintance, know that he is a gentleman of superior talents, and an accomplished scholar, who would in no case condescend to borrow the assistance of any man's This is known to no man better than to the Editor pen. This is known to no man better than to the Botto, of the Republican. Yet, by way of drawing off public attention from the main fact, and to avoid the necessity of denying the truth, the insinuation, untrue as it is, has been sneeringly made. The facts, however, stated by Major Donelson, fixing a conviction of falsehood and calumny on the Republican, stand proved and uncon-

tradicted. After humbly appealing to Maj. Donelson, as a friend, upon a former occasion, to recommend him to the President as an applicant for the office of District Attorney of the U. S. for the District of West Tennessee, and which Maj. D. did in good faith, on account of the "respecta-bility of his connections, and his general standing as a young lawyer of promise," it certainly illy becomes the Editor to repay the favor by ungenerous and ungrateful abuse. If the Editor felt sore and disappointed, because the President bestowed the appointment on another, he upplication to excuse this unjustifiable abuse friend who recommended him. All the world will concur in condemning such a course, as characteristic of ingratitude. In the present instance, however, it is not ingratitude alone to Maj. Donelson, which has dictated the course of the Republican. It is opposition and secret hostility to the President-who refused the appointment sought through Maj. Donelson—and which is not felt and cherished alone by the Editor, but by those who are far above him in the control of the course of that paper. The people understand, and will rightly appreciate

their motives and actions. To sciolists and superficial lecturers on schools and school discipline, the recommendation, by the Republi-can, of certain passages of Maj. Donelson's letter, as being suitable for certain school exercises, may appear witty and smart. But, to candid and thinking men, who look upon things in their real and proper character, all such idle efforts, will be esteemed as mere subterfuges

to evade the force of truth .- Nushville Union. NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS .- We can conceive of nothing that equals the political infatuation of the Whig-Nullifiers of this State, except it may be the blind fanaticism of the Abolitionists at the North,-but with this notable distinction, that the Northern fanatics are affected by a species of religious munia, which no doubt in-duces some of them to imagine they are doing God service by engaging in a crusade against the rights, property, and lives of the People of the South; while those among us, who are possessed of the locura politica of Whiggism, dare not plead the excuse of even a belief in their false statements and misrepresentations in regard to the developments of the political sentiment of the State.

Defeated and routed in the election of members to the Legislature, the Whig-nullifying press is making a desperate effort to keep the chins of the party above water, by false and deceptive statements in relation to the Congressional Elections: All the votes given to Wm. B. Shepard in the let district, are put down in opposition te the democratic candidate for the Presidency, when it is known Mr. Shepard had no opposition, and that a majority of the district is democratic, and will go for the candidate of that party: So, likewise, are all the votes in the Salisbury district, and all given to Messrs. New-land and Graham in the mountain district, placed in favor of the Whigs,-when there will be at least 1100 to 1200 in the former, and a majority of about 600 in the

latter, given to the Democratic candidate.
No Presidential election has ever yet called out any thing like a full vote in this State; and any calculation of the vote which will be given for President more than a year in advance, (in November, 1836.) must necessariy be founded, in a good degree, on assumed data; but there has been sufficient indications of public sentiment to warrant us in venturing upon the following estimate to which we would call the attention of our readers, in

Dists.	Democrats.	Whigs.
1st (W. B. Shepard's)	1,700	1,400
2d (Bynum's)	1,800	1,500
3d (Pettigrew's)	1 200	1,900
4th (Speight's)	2,200	1,500
5th (M Kay's)	2,100	1,000
6th (Hawkins's)	2,500	1,000
7th (Deberry's)	1,900	2,200
Sth (Montgomery's)	2,100	1,400
9th (A. H. Shepperd's)	2,200	1,700
10th (Rencher's)	1,100	3,100
11th (Conner's)	2,700	1,500
12th (Graham's)	2,500	2,000
13th (Williams')	1,300	2,600
	26,100	22,500

Those who possess facilities of ascertaining the lie sentiment in the different districts, and have been observant of the strong current setting in favor of the Democratic cause throughout the State,-and whose minds have not been biassed, nor their judgments warped by prepossessions-will readily perceive we have made our estimates less facorable to the Democratic ticket, than all indications past, present or prospective, really warrant. We have done so, because experience teaches that in all hypothetical statements, it is safer to adopt the minimum than the maximum of such calculations.

[Ruleigh Standard. WHAT WILL HE DO? - "What will Senator MANGUM now do?" is the inquiry constantly propounded to us by friends and correspondents. But really we hardly know what answer to give, as regards the course the honorable gentleman may have chalked out for himself; or whether, indeed, he has yet felly made up his mind, either to resign his office, or continue to brave public opinion by violating the instructions and contemning the will of his constituents.

For the credit of the State, and for the honor of her Republican character, every true-bearted democrat with in her borders, must be desirous of seeing Mr. Mangum pursue an open and honorable course in relation to this matter; and every sincere Republican would rejoice to see him come out and frankly avow his intentions, le those intentions be what they may: For, if he means to resign, his constituents have a right to know it, in order that they may cast about for a successor, who will be more likely to reflect their sentiments and represent their wishes; or if he has no idea of doing so, it is in-cumbent on him, in common candor, frankly to make a

We have heard it suggested, that it may be Mr. Man- | Insurance for about one half. A few minutes before the guin is so infatuated as to place reliance on the deceptive, unfounded statements of the Whig press, in regard to the political character of the next Legislature, and that consequently he still has a lingering hope of obtaining redress at their hands. However fallacious such a hope may be, it would at least be charitable to presume he believes his appeal from the instructions of the last Lene vetteres his appeal from the instructions of the last Le-gislature to the people at the August elections, has not been decided against him—or else we must suppose him devoid of that high bearing, and those nice sensibilities devoid of that high bearing, and those nice sensibilities to official honor, which have ever been estecimed as requisites in a public agent occupying so dignified a station. We should fain hope, therefore, that Mr. Mangam is only writing to obtain the decision of the next Legis. lature on his case; and when once satisfied, beyond every contingency, that the people have sustained the instructions, and condemned his course—he will disdain to cling to the stipend of his office after finding himself disrobed of its honors, or claim to represent the people when his rightful authority to do so has been revoked by them.—Ib.

## DOMESTIC.

Some alarm has recently been created in Edgecombe and Johnston counties, by a letter without signature, under date of "Tarborough, August 12th," which was picked up in the streets of Smithfield, on the 1st inst. and written in a poor hand, bad orthography, and worse diction. "It commences: "These lines is to let you know that we had a splendid meeting on the 9th instant and they all gave their consent to join us and say that they glad to think that the bloody work is close at hand and we say to you that we intend to loose our lives in

the attempt or gain all freedom," &c. &c.
Committees of Vigilance were immediately appointed in Tarboro' and throughout Edgecombe county, and a thorough investigation of the matter has been made; but no traces of the author of the letter, nor any evidences of evil designs on the part of the blacks, were discovered. Precaution and vigilance are, however, recommend-

ed by the committee. We have heard it suggested, that the letter in question was probably written by some miscreant, who was interested in depreciating the value of slaves, by weakening the confidence of the owners in that species of

ening the confidence of the owners in that species of property. No punishment could be too summary for such gallows-deserving wretches.—Ib.

Can this be true?—The Edenton Gazette of the 1st inst. says, "it is stated that the steam-presses of the American Bible Society are used for printing the newspapers and pamphlets of the Abolitionists. If this be so, the Southern public can see to what approach the thousands. Southern public can see to what purposes the thousands of dollars which they have contributed to this Society, are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society, doubtless the type and all other materials are in their service—a kind of co-partnership business—and thus are we made instrumental (by furnishing them money) in disseminating incendiary publications throughout our own territories. The Southern public should know the truth of this matter, in order that if the managers and agents of the Bible Society are in collusion with the fanatics, they may be more careful hereafter in contributing to a fund which is perverted to so base a purpose.—Ib.

Mone Lyncu Law .- We learn that letters are receivwith many others, left that institution a year or two since because they were not permitted to agitate on the subject of abolition, has been seized by a mob, near his place the interference of some gentlemen, more moderate than the rest, who insisted that he had already got enough.—

for a disclaimed insult. Mr. Thom was one of the speakers at the abolition anniversary in this city in May last, and has also held forth quiries as to the effect which Mr. Livingston's letter has

A Scanecnow .- The residents in Brighton-street and good deal of gusto, descriptive of the blazonry, or what some "wise fools" thought ought to have been the escutcheon of the College, to wit:

Two sticks rampant, One stick couchant, One rope pendant. And Ashur on the end on't.

But this rope had nothing "on the end on't," and that spoils the rhyme.—Boston Transcript.
Of Mr. Birney's intended Abolition publication, in Ky., the Southern Advocate (of Huntsville, Alabama, where Mr. Birney formerly resided,) says: "James G. Birney, Esquire, has abandoned the project of publishing an Abolition paper in Danville, Ky. Cincinnati. A very good idea.'

Through the agency of a friend we are enabled to present below to our readers the preliminary remarks of Judge Parker, charging the Grand Jury for this county, on Monday last. The views entertained and expressed by the Judge, are such as the times and the condition of our country demands.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

It has pleased a kind Providence to permit us to meet once more in the discharge of our respective duties.—The first thing which naturally occupies the attention of a Court of Justice is to see that the penal laws of the country are duly enforced. They are intended to guard our pro-perty from depredation and our persons from outrage, objects which have precedence both in reason and by custom over the civil business of the court. As the surest and best means of bringing offenders against these laws to punishment, Grand Juries are relied on; and you have been convened from the different parts of your county and had the oath administered to your foreman, which each of you has solemnly promised to observe and keep, as if its words were formally repeated. I have every reason to believe that you mean to respect it by making the enquiries and presentments it enjoins, diligently; and that form this duty. there is little occasion for me to add fresh incentives to The information

your sense of duty.

It they were wanting, I might, perhaps with propriety, point your attention to the appalling scenes which have been recently witnessed in various parts of our country, where riotous violence and mob law, have usurped the powers of the regular tribunals-and tell you that these have proceeded, but too probably, from the inefficient administration of the penal laws. Where the ministers of Justice are prompt and faithful in the ccpts—or if they do so, they will themselves be instantly made to answer for their lawless presumption. It argues a great relaxation in the administration of the law, plorable state of society, where individuals can be accused, convicted and punished by unknown and irresponsible authority-a most sacred principle consecrated by our Bill of Rights is, that of being confronted with accusers and witnesses, having the right to call for exculpatory evidence, and of being tried by an impartial This principle has of late in frequent instances been wholly disregarded, and precedents established for the sake of punishing guilt, which being established, take away all security from innocence. I confess, I regard them with much apprehension, and think it not inappropriate to refer to them, for the purpose of stimulating Grand Juries, to exert energetically their legitimate powers, so as to deprive the evil disposed of all apology or excuse for assuming such as are at once highly dangerous and manifestly illegal.—It is in your power to inculcate an habit-ual respect for the Laws, by shewing that they are not dead letters, but active rules of conduct, which may not in any instance be violated with impunity. If cases ocamended; but in the mean time fearlessly present any man or combination of men, attempting to supply its supposed defects by arbitrary and licentious violence, lest you rouse the sleeping lion, and see triumphant a power capricious, despotic and irresistible.

In the progress of the observations I am about to submit to you, I hope to make it appear, that in Virginia at least, there is no occasion for the application of Lynch or Vicksburg law, since there is scarcely an offence of any magnitude from which danger may be apprehended (including the most exciting of all subjects) that you may not enquire into and present-with a reasonable assur-ance of its being severely punished, provided the guilt of the accused is established before his constitutional triers by satisfactory evidence, &c., &c .- Romincy Int.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Fire AND Loss of Life.—Yesterday, about half-past past 12, the house of Mr. Niblo, who keeps the public garden corner of Broadway and Prince street, was set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of some of the materials used in the fireworks. At the North end of the main building there was a house two stories high, part of which was used as an exhibition room, and another part of it appropriated for arranging the articles used in the fire-works. In this part of the house, Mr. Hall, manager of the fire-works, and one of his assistants, were engaged at work, when a bottle filled with a government: and, farther, which of these semicomposition called crimson fire, burst from spontaneous combustion, and set fire to a large quantity of fire-works which were lying around it. Mr. Hall and his assistant immediately ran out of the house, and had scarcely reached the outside when an explosion took place, which shattered the roof of the house to pieces, and set fire to it in every direction, and soon totally destroyed it and everything it contained. From this part of the premises the flames quickly communicated to the main building, the interior of which was left a complete wreck before the flames were extinguished. The greater part of the furniture, &c., in the main building was got out of the windows, but not without being much injured. In the part of the premises which first took fire, however, nothing was saved; and amongst other articles which it contained, was a large painting of the Israelites' Departure from Egypt, which was being exhibited, and is said to have cost 5000 dollars. It belonged, we believe, to Mr. Wright, who is now in Boston. The picture was not entirely burned, but is rendered totally valueless. The

whole loss of property is probably not far from \$15,000.

explosion, a keg of gunpowder had been fortunately re moved from the apartment where it occurred. In the Southern attic of the house, happened to be an

unfortunate colored man, named Charles Freeman, an occasional waiter at the garden, whose escape was cut off by the rapidity of the flames, and he was suffocated or burned to death .- Jour. of Commerce. Professor Rodgers, lately visited this place in the pro-

secution of the duty devolved on him by a resolution o the last General Assembly, in relation to a Geological survey of the State. The Professor is only making a apid and general reconnoissance of the general features of our territory, for the purpose of making a preparatory report, which it is hoped, will be made the foundation of further Legislative action, and of a complete and

thorough geological examination of every district of the State. We understand that the Doctor was surprised as well as gratified at the extent of the mineral resources of the Kanawha Valley. He expects to return to this lace before the meeting of the Legislature .- Charlesn Kanarcha Banner.

The Vice President, accompanied by his son and Ex-Governor Throop, on their return from a visit to the Falls, arrived in this village on Friday last and took lodgngs at the Syracuse House. During the afternoon and vening many of our citizens called to pay their respects to the distinguished individual who enjoys so much the confidence of his country, and the esteem of his fellowcitizens of his native " Empire State;" and to his coadjutor and successor in her administration in days gone by. The health of the Vice President appeared good, nd his spirits, those of one who, having of his country, is receiving the high reward of his me-rits. He took the early Packet of Saturday, for Utica, where it was his intention to spend the Sabbath. Gov. Throop returned from this place to Auburn .- Syracuse

Cornen Gold.-A deposit of gold coins was recently found upon the farm of a gentleman in Fauquier. The amount obtained was several hundred dollars. As these coins were somewhat scattered, it is uncertain but that there may be still more deposited in the earth from which these were taken. They bear date from 1725 to 1794, and have probably lain where they were for many

FRENCH INDEMNIFICATION. We offered on Saturday a few remarks upon the pro-ability of the immediate payment, by France of the money now due on the indemnification treaty. And we find in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening, a letter from Paris, dated 15th August,

from which we make the following extracts :- [Globe. "I am inclined to the opinion, that the French Goequired explanation, since that letter has received the 'enire approbation' of the President. He assents to the full seclarations of Mr. L. and to all his endeavors to satisfy the French Ministers, that no menace or insult could have been intended in the message. This is saying all that reasonable men can expect; and if, after all, the French Government do not avail themselves of it, I think they will discover their mistake, in the general ed in town stating that Mr. Thom, formerly a member of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, and who, in connexion the position in which our government now stands in the support which would be given by our whole country to controversy.

"I am almost alone in the opinion that our foolish of residence in Kentucky, and dreadfully whipped—having received 30 lashes on his bare back, so heavily laid on that they nearly cost him his life. The letters add, that he would actually have been murdered but for letters and the solution of the control of of FRENCH INDEMNIFICATION .- We frequently hear in

in various other places at the North and East. What may have been his course in Kentucky, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.—N. Y. Com. vicinity were a good deal alarmed yesterday morning, on discovering a gallows erected in front of Mr. Garrison's Havre on the day which the latest packet from that city and ratified by the President of the United States, was departed, so that we have yet no means of judging of the house, accommodated with coras, a language as man's knots—and all that sort of thing, a l'aimable—as man's knots—and all that sort of thing, a l'aimable—as riexecution were to be "done on Cawdor." It excited superscription, "By order of Judge Lynch." It excited superscription, "By order of Judge Lynch." It excited to deemed fully satisfactory, and that the instalments altered on the indemnification, will be paid. The matter is now with the King and Ministry, known to be favorable to the treaty of their own creation, and hence favorable to the treaty of their own creation, and hence favorable to the treaty of their own creation of France to suphouse, accommodated with cords, arranged with hang-man's knots—and all that sort of thing, a Vaimable—as nocent of slaughter. It reminded us of a verse of it would be injurious to the reputation of France to sup-Sophomore poetry, that we used to repeat once with a pose that any longer delay would be sought.-United States Gazette.

> THO CABINET MAKERS .- The subscriber is desirous of forming a Co-partnership (or employing a Journeyman) in the above business—who shall have the entire control of my shop. If one of sober and in dustrious habits, and a good workman, will apply he will be able to make arrangements, no doubt, to his satisfac-tion. A co-partnership with some one who has a small capital would be preferred. The stand for business is a very good one, there being no other shop in the place. CALEB H. TURNER.

N. B. I wish to employ two or three Journeymen Carpenters, if application is made in a short time. C. H. T. Clarksville, Mecklenburg co., Va., Sept. 25. 41-4t\*

TORY GOODS-Market Bridge. - WADSWORTH & WILLIAMS are now prepared to furnish country Merchants with an assortment of Dry Goods, on as good terms as they can procure them in any Northern Market. 35—10t

CIRCULAR. To the Presidents, Directors, and Trustees of the severa Colleges and Academies, and to the School Commissioners of the respective Counties and Corporate Towns of

Second Auditor's Office, Richmond, 3d April, 1835. THE General Assembly, at their last session, adopted a resolution, a copy of which is herewith sent, requiring the President and Directors of the Literary

Fund to procure certain information respecting the con dition and wants of the University of Virginia, and of the Colleges and Academies of the State, and authorising them to call upon the Directory and Trustees of those Institutions, and upon the Boards of School Commissioners of the several counties and corporate towns, for such detailed statements as will enable them to per-The information thus called for, appears to be intend-

ed to serve as a basis upon which to form a general and equitable system for the appropriation of the surplus in-come of the Literary Fund, to the endowment of such Colleges, Academies, and intermediate Schools, as may be hereafter designated or established by the General Assembly. It is indispensable, therefore, not only that the number, revenue, usefulness, and locality of all the existing institutions of that description should be fully presented for the consideration of the Legislature, but discharge of their duties, men will have fleither pretext nor disposition to become avengers of its violated pre-

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, believing that the resolution itself is expressed with sufficient minuteness and precision, respectfully refer there to, and request that early steps may be taken to put them in possession of the Reports of the respective function-aries above mentioned, on or before the first Monday in December next, in order that they may be laid before the General Assembly.

By order of the President and Directors of the Lite-

rary Fund, J. BROWN, Jn., Second Auditor.

Resolution of the General Assembly, calling for informa-tion respecting the University of Virginia, and the Col-leges and Academies of the State.—Passed Feb. 26, 1835. Whereas the General Assembly, on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, enacted, that whenever the annual income of the Literary Fund should exceed sixty thousand dollars, the surplus above that sum, until such surplus should amount to twenty thousand dollars, should be appropriated to the endowment of such colleges, academies, and intermediate schools, within this Commonwealth, as the General Assembly might thereafter designate as fit institutions for such endowment: And whereas, it appears from the report of the Second Auditor, that there will accrue during the current fiscal year, a surplus of more than twenthousand dollars above the charges on the Literary Fund, and that the said surplus will probably continue t increase every year, so as to render it expedient to devise some general system for its appropriation and dis-tribution, in fulfillment of the original designs of this As sembly, which amount cannot now be done, for the want of certain requisite information in relation to all these institutions. Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly, That

the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be requested to report to the next General Assembly the condition and wants of the University, Colleges and Academies in this State, which have been endowed by the present or former government, or by private munificence, and the state of their funds, and amount of their annual revenues, with an account of the sources of their derivation, and the modes of their investment: also, a detailed statement of the condition of each of these seminaries, in respect to its accommodations for teachers and pupils; the number of its professors or teachers, with the amount of their respective salaries; the number of students; the branches of science and learning naries have been incorporated by law. And in order to enable the aforesaid President and Directors to make the statement and report herein required, they are hereby authorized and empowered to call upon the directory of the several colleges, the trustees of the several academies, so far as they can be ascertained, and the boards of school commissioners of the several counties and corporate towns of the State, to furnish such detailed statements as they may deem necessary to enable them to accomplish the objects of this resolution. Agreed to by both Houses of the General Assembly February 26th, 1835.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, c. H. D. 3-1amt30S

OTICE.—A memorial will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying the passage of a Law for the removal of the seat of justice of the county of Hanover, to some more central and con-venient location than the present. September 18.

RITISH DRY GOODS.—By the Tally-Ho! f.om take pleasure in advising the Public that the above spacious and convenient establishment being entirely ern markets, we have received our fall supply of Goods, spacious and convenient establishment being entirely finished, is now ready to be opened. The first session will commence on Thursday, the first day of October

The following able Professors have been appointed, and accepted the respective situations assigned them, to wit: Doctor Socrates Maupin, Principal of the Institution, and Professor of Mathematics. Rowland Reynolds, Professor of the Ancient, and B. A. Saunders of the

In the English School, will be taught Reading, Writing, Geography, Elements of History, and Chronology, Logic, Rhetorick, English Grammar, Exercises n Composition, and Arithmetic

In the School of the Ancient Languages, will be taught the Latin and Greek, the Roman and Greeian Antiquities, with the History and Geography of each. The third and highest branch will comprehend Mathematics generally, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane, and Spherical Trigonometry, with their appli-cations, and the Differential and Integral Calculus—Na-

tural Philosophy and Chemistry may also be added.

A competent Teacher of the Modern Languages will be procured as early as practicable, and such other vill be provided as may be found necessary to promote the success of the Academy.

No Pupil will be admitted who is under 10 years of

age. Each Student may attend either or all the different schools. If he attends all, the fee for the whole year will be \$45; if any two, \$35; or if but one, \$25 .-One moiety of the fee to be paid on entering, and the other at the commencement of the second session.

The fee to the Teacher of the Modern Languages will

be a separate charge. The first Session commences on the 1st October, and will end on the 21st day of February. The second Session commences on the 1st of March, and will terminate

on the 31st of July in each Academic year.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees, to either of whom application may be made for the

admission of Scholars, to wit:

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, President.

ANTHONY ROBINSON, Jn., Treasurer.

JOHN O. LAY, Secretary.

THOMAS RITCHIE,

THOMAS RITCHIE,
WM. ANDERSON,
J. R. TRIPLETT,
GUSTAVUS A. MYERS,
JAMES CASKIE,
ROBERT GWATHMEY,
ARCHIBALD PLEASANTS, Junr.
CHARLES ELLIS,
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
NICHOLAS MILLS. NICHOLAS MILLS, ROBERT G. SCOTT, JAMES E. HEATH, JOHN H. EUSTACE. BERNARD PEYTON, SAMUEL SUBLETT. RICHARD A. CARRINGTON, GEORGE W. MUNFOR, and

Published by order of the Board. THO'S RITCHIE, Chairman. JNO. O. LAY, Secretary.

ANDREW STEVENSON.

Sept. 15. ODERN LANGUAGES.—The Trustees of the Richmond Academy wish to employ a Teacher of the Modern Languages for that Institution.—The compensation will consist entirely of the fees, which are fixed at \$10 a \$15 for each pupil, of whom it is expected there will be a sufficient number to render the situation a desirable one, as it would be permanent, if satisfaction be given .- None will apply, it is presumed, but such as can produce respectable evidences of their ca-pacity.—Letters (post paid) may be addressed, or verbal application made to either of the subscribers. As the

Institution will be opened on the first of the ensuing

nonth, early communications are required. THOS. RITCHIE, Chairman. JNO. O. LAY, Secretary.

Sept. 15. RS. PETICOLAS and MRS. HENRIQUES will on the first of October next, open an English and French Academy for Young Ladies, in the City of Richmond. Course of Instruction .- Reading, Orthography, Gram-

mar, Rhetoric, Synonymes, Criticism and Composition, in the English and French Languages; Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Astronomy, Universal History, Mythology, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Delineation of Maps, Natural History, Moral, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Botany.
N. B. Mathematics, and the higher branches of the English language, taught by a Professor.

TERMS .- The above complete Course of English stu-Board, including washing, bed, bedding, fuel, 220 00 Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Piano, Harp, Guitar, Drawing and Painting, the Latin and Spanish languages, and Dancing, to be paid for separately.—Musical teachers provided, but the parents are at liberty to engage

Stationary furnished at the Bookseller's prices. Preparatory Class .- Writing, Reading, Orthography, Grammar in both the English and French languages, Arithmetic, Geography, and the History of the United In this Class no Pupils are accepted but those who will learn French, or at least no deduction for omitting it .- In all classes, the pupils will be classed according to previous instruction, and not according to age.

The scholastic year of ten months is divided into two sessions-one session payable in advance for boarders. Guardians and parents may feel confident that every at-

tention will be paid to the health, morals and manners of the pupils.

References.—Bishop Moore, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. Stephen Taylor, Rev. Mr. Keeling, and Capt. William H. Richardson, and to any of the families of the highest standing and respectability in the city of Richmond.

Sept. S.

ISS MACKENZIE respectfully informs the pub-lic, that her Seminary will be opened for the reception of boarders and day pupils, on the 1st October, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Thos. Taylor, on the corner of E and 5th streets: it has undergone a thorough repair and several alterations, which render it a most eligible residence, in every respect calculated to promote the health and comfort of its inmates. There are two acres of enclosed ground connected with it, which will preclude the necessity of the young ladies' walking daily beyond the premises for exercise. Miss M., thankful for the preference which has long distinguished her establishment, and ambitious to merit its continuance, most gladly affords her pupils all the advantages to be derived from efficient teachers, the use of an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, with access to a well selected Library. She has reason to believe that there is no branch of female education taught in any school in the United States, that is not taught at hers; but the general course of study will be, as much as possible, adapted to the different degrees of knowledge and capacity of the pupils, and the views of their respective parents and guardians in regard to their.—Lectures will be delivered every fortnight by the Professors, to the more ad-

Board, during the scholastic year of ten months, \$200 Tuition, in all the branches usually enumerated, French, either with or without other languages, French, for those who begin early, the first year, Drawing, Music, 75 cents a lesson, or 50 cents for beginners,

Washing, 50 cents a week. Richmond, 18th Sept., 1835. RITISH DRY GOODS, per ship Tally Ho! from Liverpool.—Our importation of Full British Dry Goods has arrived at City Point, (James River,) and will be in store and opened in a day or two. More will be said of it anon. F. & J. S. JAMES & CO., said of it anon. F. & Sept. 1. [34-tf]

Market Bridge NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail-Road Company wish to employ workinen to execute the Carpenter's work of 13 miles of Rail-Road superstructure. The highest prices by the day or job will be given.
Workmen are also wanted for the construction of Rail-

The building of two Lattice Bridges will likewise be contracted for. As the work must soon be commenced, and vigorously prosecuted, immediate application is invited.

J. H. HOPKINS. Prin. Ass't Engineer. Richmond, September 15th, 1835. \*10 REWARD.—Strayed from Nathaniel B. Thompson, on Friday, the 4th instant, a small bay mare with two white feet, one before and one behind, and the other two black, with black mane and

small bay mare with two white feet, one before and one behind, and the other two black, with black mane and tail—she also has a small white spot on her nose, rides well, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the mare to me in the forks of Hanover, or secured so that I get her again.

CHARLES H. MALLORY.

The above negroes were purchased in Richmond, Va. by a gentleman of the name of Poindexter, of said State; carried to Mobile, Alabama, and there purchased by the subscriber, last May. It is calculated they will attempt to make their way back to Richmond, Va.

Any information concerning them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at his residence in Matengo. ver, or secured so that I get her again. CHARLES H. MALLORY.

ICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND PO-TOMAC RAIL-ROAD.—At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Company, on the 1st September, 1835, Resolved, That a further amount of \$25 on each share,

be required from the Stockholders, to be paid in five instalments, at the following times, viz: 85 on or before the 10th of October next; \$5 on or before the 10th of November next; \$5 on or before the 10th of Decemf ber next; \$5 on or before the 10th of January next, and \$5 on or before the 10th of February next. These sums are to be deposited, as heretofore, in the Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Company.
WM. P. SHEPPARD, Sec'ry.

O PARTNERSHIP.—Bernard Peyton having take en into co-partnership Mr. THOMAS J. DEAN, the General Commission Business, heretofore carried on

by him in this city, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of PEYTON & DEAN, who respectfully so licit a share of the public patronage. Richmond, August 1, 1835. VISS ANN ELIZABETH POORE will resume

and have now in store upwards of five hundred packages of British, French, Swiss and American dry goods: most of our staple British goods are of our own importation and were purchased in England, for cash, upon the hest possible terms. We with confidence repeat our formeras. surances to our customers, that we can and will sell any goods in our line as low as they can be purchased in this or any other market in the United States .- Through our house in New York, we shall continue to receive such additional supplies during the season, as will keep our assortment at all times good.

BALDWIN & KENT.

150 PACKAGES French, German, Seess, Ita-tian, and India Day Goods.—In a tew days we shall have in store, one hundred and fifty puckages we shall have in store, one numered and Jifty purhayes French, German, Swiss, Italian, and India Day Goons, which, so far as we know or believe, have not passed through Abolition hands—consisting, in part, of the fol-lowing articles, and making probably the largest and best assortment ever offered in this city:

French-Black Lustrings, Gro de Naples, assorted co-

lours; black, blue, pink, white, and straw 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes; hat do.; Lustring Ribbons of every color, from No. 1 1-2 to 30; a large assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbons, of the newest styles; belt do; Gauze and Lus-Ribbons, of the hewest saying fancy Handkerchiefs, a great variety; Thibet Handkerchiefs and Shawls, from 3-4 to 8-4; black and fancy silk Vestings; black silk Velvets; 5-4 black Bombazines; gentlemen's and ladies' black and white silk Hosiery; do. do. Gloves; gentlemen's and ladies' horse-skin and beaver Gloves, of every color and price; black, white, and straw Satins; new style fancy Silks; 6-4 Merino Cloths, of every color; Braids, assorted; linea Cambrics, and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, and gum-clastic Suspenders.

German—Oznaburgs and Burlaps; fancy Vestings; 5-4

Merinos; linen Tapes, and cotton Hose. Swiss-4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Muslins, of every quality; 4-4 and 5-4 high-colored Shawls and Handker-Italian-Matteonis, black Lustrings; 36 and 38 in. black

Cravats; blue, black, and assorted Sewing Silks.

India—Flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs, a great variety; white and printed Pongee do. do; black Sinshew and Sarsenets; blue, black, and colored Sewing Silks; pearl Buttons; and lead and colored Pongees.

F. & J. S. JAMES & CO., Aug. 25. [32-12t] Market Bridge, Richm'd

TALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS-September, 1835-To Merchants, Families and Others.-R. H. JESKINS would invite the attention of Merchants, Families and others, who are in want of Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, to call and examine his very extensive assort ment, which are now opening from the New York auctions, and from the latest importations. They consist of 6 bales and cases English and French merinces, single and double widths, of the most desirable colors

5 cases, containing 300 pieces, plain, figured, plaid and checked silks, of the most fashionable styles imported, 20 cases calicoes, of entire new styles, from 10 cents per yard to the richest quality, 50 cartons fancy silk and thibet wool dress hdkis, a

very general assortment, 100 boxes belt, cap, bonnet, satin and lustring ribbons. of all colors, 2 cases jaconet, mull, Swiss cambrics and book muslins

30 cases and bales bleached and brown domestics, bed tickings, apron checks and plaids, A choice assortment of sattinetts, vestings, cassimeres rose point and duffel blankets, 5 cases silk and cotton umbrellas, all qualities and

prices, 800 dozen cotton, worsted, angola, silk, raw silk and lambs' wool, hose and half hose, 300 dozen silk, kid, beaver, buckskin, hernani and other

gloves for ladies, misses, men and boys, Elegant and new style challies, and many new and very cheap articles for ladies' dresses, 20 pieces bombazines and black challies, A general supply of mourning goods, 10 cartons lace insertings, edging and cap laces,

Also muslin insertings and scollop trimmings, 200 dozen plain and trimmed silk, satin and bombazine stocks. 100 dozen linen collars and linen bosoms, 150 do. plaid and figured cotton hdkfs., 20 do. lambs' wool shirts and drawers, 3 bales white and kid flannels,

10 cases straw and tuscan bonnets,

200 lbs. cap wire, All colored satin and florences, with an extensive variety of many new fancy articles, and almost every article to be found in the Dry Goods' business—all of which, will be sold at prices, either by wholesale or retail, to correspond with the Northern markets, at

R. H. JENKINS'

R. H. JENKINS'
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Linen Store.
N. B. New Goods receiving by every arrival.
September 4.

OTICE.—A Female School will be opened at Oakland, Hanover county, on the first Monday in (October) next month, by Miss Lucy Nelson, daughter of Captain Thomas Nelson, in which will be taught the various Branches of an English Education, comprising Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, &c.—also French and Music, if required.—The school will be limited to fifteen scholars. The price of Board and Tuition will be \$125-tuition alone, \$25 for the scholastic year of ten months, payable half yearly in advance, viz: at the time of entrance and first March.-French and Music will be a separate charge.-No scholar will be taken for a shorter term than the schoastic year. The manners and morals of the scholars will be particularly attended to. Books furnished, if required, at cost.—Letters addressed to William Nelson, Oakland, near Woodlawn Post Office, Hanover county, or to the subscriber at Richmond, post paid, will be at-THOMAS NELSON. tended to.

September 25. 41-t50 OTICE to Contractors and Engineers.—The Upper Appointation Company wish to contract, forthwith, for the building of a number of Dams and Locks on the River, beginning at or near Farmville. They also wish to contract with a competent Engineer to project and su-perintend the work. They also wish to contract for the superintendence and erection of Sluice-dams or Juttees, from Farmville to Planter's Town. The locks and dams will be of stone and timber. Persons wishing to contract for any part of the work, or as Engineers, will please make application to the subscribers, at Farmville. THOS. A. MORTON. NATH'L. E. VENABLE,

JAMES MADISON. 40-w4w TNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Medical Department.—The Lectures will commence as usual on the first Monday of November, and be continued un-

til the first day of the ensuing March.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Nathaniel Chap Institutes of Medicine, by Samuel Jackson, M. D. Special and General Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner,

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by — Chemistry, by Robert Hare, M. D. Surgery, by Wm. Gibson, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Clinical Medicine and Surgery taught by the Pre-

scribing Medical Officers at the Blockley Hospital, under the Guardians of the Poor, and at the Pennsylvania Hos-W. E. HORNER, M. D., pital. Dean of the Medical Faculty AN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newberry District, South Carolina, a negro man, named Antony

aged about 23 years, of light complexion, very spare made, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. On exami nation of his back, two large scars will be discerned supposed to be occasioned by a burn. When he cloped, he had in possession a round jacket and pantaloons of darkish grey satinett, a frock coat of mixed cloth, and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but somewhat darker; and a white hat about half worn. Also, a negro woman, named Mary, the wife of said

Antony; a bright mulatto, with tolerably straight, long hair; her front teeth considerably decayed, and one of the same entirely broken off; light blue or grey eyer; in height, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, of delicate form, and about the age of her husband. Her clothing consisted chiefly of a black bombazett and purple circassian dress, besides several calico frocks-both body servants. The above negroes were purchased in Richmond, Va.,

County, Alabama; and a liberal reward paid for their apprehension or security in jail.

Letters may be addressed to Duke Williams and Wm-

P. Bulloch, of Newberry District, S. C., to John Bishop, of Powelton, Hancock County, Geo., (each of whom is authorised to receive the negroes from the apprehenders,) or to the subscriber, at White Hall, Marengo County, Alabama. July 24. 23 - 3m

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, and Columbia Teles cope, will publish the above, for three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, at White Hall, Marengo county, Alabana. OTICE.—We shall renew our petition, and lay it before the next Virginia Legislature, praying for the

formation of a new County, by taking off the lower end of Caroline and the upper ends of King & Queen and Essex. MANY CITIZENS Of the aforesaid Counties. 39-t1D September 18. OR BALTIMORE via WASHINGTON CITY.-

The Steam Boat CHESAPEAKE, Captain May, leaves Hampton Roads on Wednesdays and Sundays, on the arrival of the Richmond Boats—and arrives in Washington the following morning—leaving it optional with travellers to depart in the 10 o'clock, A. M., or 4 o'clock, P. M. Rail Road cars for Baltimore, which carry them through in two hours. Passage and Fare to Washington \$4. Passage from Washington to Baltimore \$2.50.

tober, on her Father's premises, next to the Museum.